

UNIT 2ND

SST

CLASS 9TH

ECONOMICS

Chapter 2

Understanding Indian Economy

Very short/ Short type questions:

Q: What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?

Answer: Primary sector comprises activities related to the extraction and production of natural resources. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying are the activities undertaken in this sector.

Secondary sector comprises activities related to the processing of natural resources. Manufacturing is included in this sector.

Tertiary sector comprises activities that provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through various services. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, insurance, etc. are examples of tertiary activities.

Q: What do you understand by 'People as a resource'.

Answer: "People as Resource" is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Human resource is an asset for the economy rather than a liability. Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care.

Q: Explain the term poverty Line.

Answer: Poverty line is the level of income to meet the minimum living conditions. Poverty line is the amount of money needed for a person to meet his basic needs.

Q: What is Buffer Stock.

Answer: Buffer stock refers to an amount of physical stock which the Government keeps on hand to protect against unexpected supply and demand variations.

Q: What is meant by 'Food for work' programme?

Answer:Food for Work' programme was started in 1970s to raise the standard of living of poor. This is poverty alleviation programme aimed to raise income and employment for the poor through the creation of incremental assets and by means of work generation. This programme wanted to ensure goods instead of money.

Long answer type Questions:

Q: What is Gross Domestic product? How is it calculated? Describe the contribution of three sectors to the GDP of the Indian Economy.

Answer: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of the final goods and services produced during a year within the domestic territory of a country.

Here only final goods and services are counted to avoid the problem of double counting.

For e.g. a farmer sold wheat to flour mill for Rs. 10 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sold the flour to a biscuit company for Rs. 12 per kg. The biscuit company uses the flour, sugar and butter to make 5 biscuit packets. He sold the biscuit to the consumer at Rs. 15 per biscuit packet.

Here biscuits are the final goods that are purchased by the consumer. Wheat and wheat flour are the intermediate goods used in the production of final good.

The value of Rs. 75 already includes the value of flour Rs. 12.

Hence only the value of final goods and services.

Therefore, $GDP = \text{Value of output} - \text{Intermediate Consumption}$

Contribution:Indian GDP composition in 2017 are as follows : Agriculture (primary sector)(15.4%), Industry (industrial sector) (23%) and Services (Tertiary sector) (61.5%).

Q: What are the various forms of unemployment.

Answer: Unemployment may be defined as “a situation in which the person is capable of working both physically and mentally at the existing wage rate, but does not get a job.”

Types of Unemployment :

1. Open Unemployment:Open unemployment is a situation where in a large section of the labour force does not get a job that may yield them regular income.
2. Disguised Unemployment:It is a situation in which more people are doing work than actually required. Even if some are withdrawn, production does not suffer.
3. Seasonal unemployment: It is unemployment that occurs during certain seasons of the year. In some industries and occupations like agriculture, holiday resorts, ice factories etc., production activities take place only in some seasons. So they offer employment for only a certain period of time in a year. People engaged in such type of activities may remain unemployed during the off-season.
4. Cyclical Unemployment:It is caused by trade cycles at regular intervals. Generally capitalist economies are subject to trade cycles. The down swing in business activities results in unemployment. Cyclical unemployment is normally a short-run phenomenon.
5. Educated Unemployment:Among the educated people, apart from open unemployment, many are underemployed because their qualification does not match the job. Faulty education system, mass output, preference for white collar jobs, lack of employable skills and dwindling formal salaried jobs are mainly responsible for unemployment among educated youths in India.

Q: Define poverty. Explain four important anti poverty measures undertaken by the government of India.

Answer:Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.

Schemes:-

1.National Food for Work Programme or NFWP

This scheme is open for the rural people who are willing to do manual unskilled work. They are given food grains in lieu of wages. This scheme has been implemented in 150 most backward states.

2.Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana or SGSY

It grants bank credit and government subsidy to poor families who are organized into self help groups. This gives them a chance to rise above the poverty line.

3. PradhanMantriGramodayaYojana or PMGY

The states are given assistance for basic services like primary health, rural shelter, primary education, rural electrification and rural drinking water.

4.Antyodaya Anna Yojana or AAY

According to this scheme subsidized food is provided to millions of the poorest families.

Q: Define food security. Describe the three dimensions of food security.

Answer:Food Security, means that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

Three dimensions of food security:

Availability of food: This means the food production within the country, food imports and previous years' stock stored in government granaries.

Accessibility of food: This means food should be within reach of every person.

Affordability: This means that every individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

Chapter 2 : Constitutional Design

Q1 : Here are some ----- read in this chapter.

a) Leaders ----- after independence.

Ans : Leaders of freedom movement were clear in their mind that the country should be democratic after independence.

b) Members ----- constitution.

Ans : The members of the constitutional assembly of India held different views on all provisions of the constitution.

c) A country ----- democracy.

Ans : A country that is democratic must have a constitution.

d) Constitution ----- a country.

Ans : The constitution needs to be amended because it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society.

Q2 : Which of these was the ----- South Africa?

Ans : Between the white majority and the black minority.

Q3 : Which of these is a provision ----- not have.

Ans : Name of the head of the state.

Q4 : Match the following ----- constitution.

Motilal Nehru	Prepared a constitution for india in 1928
B.R. Ambedkar	Chairman of drafting committee
Rajendra Prasad	President of the C. Assembly
Sarojini Naidu	Member of the C. Assembly

Q5 : Read again the ----- answer the following:

a) Why did Nehru use ----- first sentence?

Ans : Because he thought that the task they had undertaken was incomplete and it wasn't possible to fulfill the pledge's cell at once but would be gradually fulfilled.

b) What pledge ----- constitution to take?

Ans : The pledge that he wanted the makers of the Indian constitution to take was to dedicate their lives for the service of India, Indian's and humanity at large.

c) "The ambition of -----" who was he referring to?

Ans : He was referring to Mahatma Gandhi.

Q6 : Here are some ----- correctly.

a) iv

c) ii

b) iii

d) i

Q7 : How did your school ----- brief report.

Ans : The occasion of 23 November is celebrated every year at our school with all its solemnity. It is marked by the conduct of special assembly by the students of the schools. The celebration is started with very apt words as the "thought of the day". Then the students pledge to work for the goodwill of the country. Then the quiz is conducted in order to enhance the awareness of the students about the constitution. Then the speeches are conducted upon the topics like how

constitution was formed? Who framed it etc? At last children recite national anthem and pray for the development of nation.

Q8 : Here are different opinions ----- factors?

a) Democracy ----- British rule.

Ans : Though I would acknowledge many good things were learnt from British ruler's and Democracy being one of them. I wouldn't say that democracy was a gift given by them Indian's had made sacrifices and struggled a lot attain freedom from British rule.

b) Freedom ----- but democratic.

Ans : Yes, free India could not be anything but democratic because the people had already suffered a lot under the British rule. This made them realize that for people to have a say in ruling the country. It was necessary to make India a democratic country.

c) We were lucky ----- these leaders.

Ans : It is indeed true that we are lucky to have leaders who had deep democratic values. It is because of these ideals that Indian's freedom struggle can be considered as the only example of the bloodless freedom struggle in the contemporary history. Therefore absence of such ideals has made many countries democratic.

Q9 : Read the following ----- constitutional values?

Ans : The given paragraph doesn't reflect the underlined value in our constitution. It refers to the patriarchal views and endorses the thought of inequality in genders. In this paragraph the women are shown as inferior, unequal, weak and fragile who should serve men. However the constitution has provided equal rights to women. They enjoy right to vote, can take up any job and are paid equal wages for the same work.

Q10 : Read the ----- not true.

a) The authority ----- other law.

Ans : not true, an ordinary law is passed by parliament & can be changed on its own will. On the other hand the rules of constitution has greater authority & the parliament has to abide by them.

b) Constitution ----- be formed.

Ans : True, the constitution has laid down the frame work for the govt. formation. It has put in place the structure, power and functions of the three organs of govt. i.e., the executive, legislative & judiciary.

c) Rights of citizen ----- constitution.

Ans : True, the rights of citizen are laid down in the constitution as fundamental rights which are enforceable by law.

d) A constitution is about ----- not values.

Ans : Not true, the constitution is the supreme law of country. It lays down the compositions, powers, functions of various institutions of govt.

Chapter 2

Socialism in Europe and Russian revolution

Q1: What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905?

Ans: The social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905 were quite backward.

Social inequality was very prominent among the working class. Workers were divided on the basis of their occupation. Workers whose jobs needed skill and training considered themselves on a higher plane than the untrained worker. Workers had strong links to the villages they came from and this also caused a social divide among workers.

Economically Russia was going through a very difficult period. The population had doubled and the economic conditions turned from bad to worse. The government introduced new programmes of industrialization which created employment. This Industrialization did not help the workers who were exploited and their living condition only worsened.

Compared to other European nations, Russia was politically backward, during the thirteenth century. All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian peasants formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900, but as they were not a united group they were not considered to be part of a socialist movement.

Q2 In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?

Ans: The working population in European countries were a more united lot than the those in Russia .

Workers in England and Germany formed associations and fought for better living and working conditions. Funds were set up by these Associations to help workers in distress. The workers in European countries were united in their demand for reduction of working hours and the right to vote. Workers association also supported political parties and ultimately formed political parties themselves. The Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France are examples of political parties formed by socialists and trade unionists.

In total contrast to the working population in Europe, the Russian workers were not united. Workers were divided on the basis of their occupation. Workers whose jobs needed skill and training considered themselves on a higher plane than the untrained workers. Workers had strong links to the villages they came from and this also caused a social divide among workers. Workers' associations rose dramatically in Russia also, as in Europe. They demanded reduced working hours and higher wages. The workers were suppressed .

Q3: Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

Ans: During the winter of 1917, factory workers faced acute food shortage and extreme cold climate. Dissatisfaction was raging high among the workers.

A factory lockout on the right bank of the river Neva, triggered a strike in the month of February, 1917. 50 other factories joined in the strike. In many factories women led the strike. The government tried many measures to contain the strike. Curfew was imposed, the cavalry and police were called out to suppress the workers. The dissatisfied worker could not be contained. On the 27 of February, the Police Head Quarters' were ransacked.

The turning point of this revolt was when the government regiments joined the striking workers. They formed the ' Soviet' or 'Council'. The Tsar was advised to abdicate. Thus the February Revolution brought down the monarchy in 1917.

Q4: Make two lists: one with the main events and the effects of the February Revolution and the other with the main events and effects of the October

Revolution. Write a paragraph on who was involved in each, who were the leaders and what was the impact of each on Soviet history.

February Revolution:

→ 22nd February: Factory lockout on the right bank took place,

→ 25th February: Duma was dissolved.

→ 27th February: Police Headquarters ransacked. Regiments support the workers. Formation of Soviet.

→ 2nd March: The Tsar abdicated his power. The Soviet and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government for Russia.

The February Revolution had no political party at its forefront. It was led by the people themselves. Petrograd had brought down the monarchy, and thus, gained a significant place in Soviet history. Trade Unions grew in number.

October Revolution :

→ 16th October: A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by Soviet.

→ 24th October: The uprising against provisional government begins. Military Revolutionary Committee controls the city by night and ministers surrender. The Bolshevik gained power.

The October Revolution was primarily led by Lenin and his subordinate, Trotskii and involved the masses who supported these leaders. It marked the beginning of Lenin's rule over the Soviet, with the Bolsheviks under his guidance and gained power. The Russian Communist Party came into existence.

Q5: What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

Ans: Many changes were brought about by the Bolsheviks after the October Revolution.

They were:-

- (i) Banks and Industries were nationalised.

- (ii) Land was declared social property.
- (iii) Peasants seized land from the nobility.
- (iv) Large houses were partitioned according to family requirements.
- (v) Use of old titles by aristocrats was banned.
- (vi) New uniforms were introduced for the army and officials. The famous soviet hat (budeonovka) was introduced.

Q6 :Write a few lines to show what you know about:

- (i) Kulaks
- (ii) The Duma
- (iii) Women workers between 1900 and 1930.
- (iv) The Liberals.
- (v) Stalins collectivization programme.

(i) Kulaks:

Well-to-do peasants were called 'kulaks' during Stalin's leadership. As food shortage continued Stalin decided to introduce the Collectivisation Programme. Under this programme, 'kulaks' were eliminated. That is, land from these well-to-do peasants was forcibly taken and large state-controlled farms were established. This was done to modernize farming and increase production

ii) Duma :

The Duma is an elected consultative Parliament, which was set up during the 1905 Revolution. Though the Duma was accepted by the Tsar, they were constantly dismissed by the Tsar and new ones were set up. After the February Revolution when the Monarchy was overthrown, Duma leaders and Soviet leaders formed a Provisional Government in Russia.



III: Women workers between 1900 and 1930 :

Women workers made up 31% of the factory labour in the 1900s. They were paid only half or three quarters of the men's wages. During the February Revolution in 1917 , many women worker led the strikes. The condition of the women workers continued to be grim until the 1930s. Slowly conditions improved and crèches were set up in factories for the children of women workers.

(iv) The Liberals.

After the French Revolution people wanted a transformation in the society. Many groups were formed with this intention. One such group was the 'Liberals'. The Liberals wanted a nation with religious tolerance and individual rights. Though they wanted an elected parliamentary government, they wanted only men of property to have the right to vote. They were against women voting.

(v) Stalin's collectivization programme :

Stalin believed that collectivization of agriculture would help in improving grains supplies in Russia. He began collectivization in 1929. All peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms (kolhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of the collective farm. Many peasants protested such attempts and destroyed livestock to show their anger. Collectivization did not bring the desired results in the food supply. Situation turned even worse in subsequent years.

Chapter no: 2**Physical features of India**

Q2:- Answer the following questions briefly:

i. What is bhabar?

Ans. The bhabar is that part of the northern plains where the rivers, after descending from the mountains, deposit pebbles.

ii. Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from North to South .

Ans. The three major divisions of the Himalayas from North to South are:-

1. The Greater Himalayas.
2. The Middle Himalayas.
3. The Shiwaliks.

iii. Which Plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan Ranges?

Ans. Malwa plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan Ranges.

iv. Name the Island Group of India having coral origin.

Ans. The Lakshadweep group of Islands have coral origin.

Q3:- Distinguish between:

i. Bhangar and Khadar

Bhangar	Khadar
i. The old alluvium of the northern plains is called Bhangar	The new alluvium of the northern plains is called Khadar.
ii. It is the part of the plain which is not affected by flood water every year.	Here flood water spreads almost every year and a layer of silt is deposited.

ii. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
i. Western Ghats lie on the western margin of the Deccan plateau.	Eastern Ghats lie on the eastern margin of the Deccan plateau.
ii. Western Ghats lie parallel to the Western coast along the Arabian Sea.	Eastern Ghats lie parallel to the eastern coast along the Bay of Bengal.

Q4:- Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the peninsula plateau.

Ans. India has been divided into the following major physiographic divisions:

1. The Himalayan Mountain Chain

2. The northern plains
3. The peninsula plateau
4. The Coastal plains
5. The Islands
6. The Indian desert

<i>The Himalayan Region</i>	<i>The Peninsula Plateau</i>
i. Having a comparatively recent origin, it is made up of young fold mountains.	It is the oldest landmass of the Indian subcontinent, it was part of the Gondwana land.
ii. It is composed of sedimentary rocks	It is composed of Igneous and metamorphic rocks.
iii. It contains of the lofiest mountains and deep valleys.	It consists of broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills.
iv. From the point of view of geology this region forms an unstable zone	This region forms a stable zone.

Q5:- Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Ans. The Northern Plains have been formed by the deposition of sediments, brought down by various rivers. The length of the plains is about 2400km and the width varies between 240km – 320km. This is the most fertile and densely populated part of India. These plains are suitable for the cultivation of variety of crops like wheat, sugarcane, rice, tea, cotton, jute, vegetables etc. Because of its extensive cultivation, the northern plains are known as “Food Bowl” or the “Grainery of India”

Q6:- Write short note on the following:

1. The Indian Desert
 2. The Central Highlands
 3. The island groups of India
1. **The Indian Desert:-** Lying towards the west of the Aravali Hills, the Indian Desert is an undulating sandy plain covered with crescent-shaped and longitudinal sand dunes. This region is characterized by very little rainfall, an arid climate and low vegetation cover. Streams appear only during the rainy season. Luni is the only large river in this region.
 2. **The Central Highlands:-** The part of the Peninsular Plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands. They are bound by the Vindhya Range from the south and by the further westward extension merges with the Indian Desert while the east-ward extention is marked

by the Chotanagpur Plateau. The rivers draining this region flow from south west to northeast. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east.

3. **The Island Groups of India:-** India has two groups of islands. The Lakshadweep Islands lie in the Arabian Sea, to the southwest of the mainland. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, to the south-east of the mainland.

Lakshadweep is composed of small coral Islands, covering a small area of 32 square kilometers. Kavaratti Islands is its administrative headquarters. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of Islands is divided into Andaman (in the north) and Nicobar (in the south). Both these Islands are rich in flora and fauna, and are of great strategic importance to the country.